

S1 The Two Sides

What were the strengths and weaknesses of the North and the South

- ✓ The North Strengths;
Larger population, more railroads and industries, exports and farms
Weaknesses, war to be fought on unfamiliar territory.
- ✓ The South Strengths;
Strong military leadership, knowledge of the terrain.
Weakness; smaller population, less resources and industry

S 1

The Two Sides

Border states of
Delaware, Maryland,
Kentucky, and
Missouri.

- ✓ Slavery was legal in all four states, but few slaves lived in them, states had ties to both sides
- ✓ Maryland was vital to the Union, If Maryland seceded then Washington D.C. would be surrounded.

The two sides had different advantages and goals.

- ✓ The North had a larger population and better resources.
- ✓ About 2.1 million men fought for the Union.
- ✓ 3. The North wanted to restore the Union, this meant invading the South. (Offensive War)

The Union strategy of Winfield Scott had three main parts.

- ✓ First, the Union would blockade, Southern ports.
- ✓ Second, gain control of the Mississippi River, this would split the Confederacy in two; known was the **Anaconda Plan.**
(Scott's Great Snake)
- ✓ Third, capture Richmond, the Confederate capital.

SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1861 by J. B. Elliott of Cincinnati in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Ohio.



The South wanted to make itself an independent nation.

- ✓ It did not need to invade the North. (Defensive War) Did plan to attack and capture Washington D.C.
- ✓ The South hoped to get support from Britain and France because both countries depended on Southern cotton. (Southerners believed Northerners would soon tire of the war.)
- ✓ About 900,000 men fought for the Confederacy